# THE REBELLION.

Important News from Virginia.

Indications of a Recollion Among the Rebeils.

The Union Element Organizing Against the Rebel Leaders.

Another Defeat of the Rebels at Cheat Mountain.

French Princes Volunteering in the Union Army.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Splendid Charge and Repulse of the Rebels by the Irish Regiment.

Reported Reinforcement of the

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Union Men Preparing for the Conflict.

Ten Thousand Indiana Troops Ready

to Enter the State,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WATHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1861.

APPARES ALONG THE UNION LINES—NO PROBABILITY OF AN ATTACK PROM THE ENEMY.

Neither Beauregard's promise to his army, to take the city of Washington, nor that given about crossing over into Maryland have yet been fulfilled. The form lable appearance of the Union forces at every assailable point. des the one, and the dissolution of the sec ure of Maryland renders the other profitiess as days still reigns throughout the whole extent of our army of the Potomac. Nervous people have been startled by secasional discharges of artillery, which were traced to salates to General McCellan and the Prince de Joinville, or to firing for practice in some of the various fortifications. The fact is, the prospect of a grand assault upon our works by the consolidated rebeil army grows "small

er works by the consolidated rebel army grows "small by degrees and beautifully less."

It is now generally conceded that there will be no battle of consequence in this wicinity, unless General soficial in himself directs the army under his command to the robels in Virginia will be quite as badly and as surely defeated by inaction as by a general engagement, in which the lives of tundreds of our soldiers might be lost attain a result that can be reached without such

ANOTHER DEPEAT OF THE REBELS AT CHEAT MOUN

Gen. Reynolds, who was at the Chest Hountain, that despatch states, driven the rebels from their position, ing nearly a hundred of them. Col. Kidwell, of the Indiana regiment, was surrounded twice, but

cated decracter. The indications are, however, that if he shall not be superseded in his command, which now seems probable, other arrangements of an important hearing will be made, having in view the public welfare.

CHERRING REPORTS PROM MENTUCKY. y and traiter Buckner, by way of Bowling Green, to-ries the city of Louisville, has aroused the deepest lignation, and the Home Guard are rushing to repel adsance without waiting for reinforcements. These, wever, are regidity going forward from Indiana and nois. There is probably by this time concentrated in rectifs boulghted district a sufficient force of the Ken-ky flome Guard and Union volunteers from other tons to drive Generals Polt, Buckner and Zellicoffer

INDIANA TROOPS SHADY TO MARCH TO KENTDONY 29th inst., on a special-train, with guns and ammunition.
The Governor-has ordered the Home Guard and the regi-ments on the border to hold themselves in readiness. It further added that ten thousand additional troops could

days ago Lieutenant McGaw, commanding the Pocahon-tes, landed near the White House, and made a thorough seconnolssance of the neighborhood. He found there matther batteries nor reacls. The place was deserted.

It is also reported by negroes taken in the vicinity of fatthins Point, that the rebels have now no guns in bat-

f and paster lay without papers, and taken in charge by the Potomac fleet. She was brought up to the Navy Yard by the Rescue, to await an inquiry

ARRIVAL OF A PUGITIVE PROM MANASSAS—HE RE-PORTS THE REBEL ARMY AS DEMORALIZED AND BREAKING UP.

One of the most intelligent men in the rebel army, who Case of the most intelligent men in the rebel army, who has occupied a high and confidential position, reached here to-night from Manassas. He left there on yesterday, and asys he is totally disguisted with the Confederate more, ment, and that the same feeling prevails throughout more than half of the rebel army; that it is demoralized; that large numbers of the Guif State troops are leaving, and others belonging to the other Southern copit States have left Manassas for home. He states that there is no intention on the part of the rebel generals of attacking our lines, and that their guns are left in position and the places are garrisoned for appearance only; that the fear on the part of the rebels is that our troops will attack them. He asserts most posi-tively that they have not the power either to attack the ance only; that the fear on the part of the rebels is Union army, or even to defend themselves against any considerable force. They view their Bull run success as a sort of luck and chance affair, which cost them too dearly to boast much over. They were so totally cut to pieces and disorganized that it took them quite as long to raily from it as it did the Union forces from their panie and

reached this city through Charles county, Maryland, says he was pressed into the rebel service, is thankful he has

From the manner of his conduct since his arrival to-night.

REVIEW OF GENERAL M'CALL'S BIVISION, THE

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND EUTE ASSISTING IN THE

CEREMONY—CREDITABLE APPEARANCE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS, ETC.

At ten o'clock this forenoon General McChellan de
spatched one of his aids and a detachment of cavalry to

Willard's Hotel, to escort the Prince de Joinville and sons and suite to the commanding General's headquarters
where the General received the Prince with all the honors where the General received the Prince with all the honors, and then proceeded immediately to review Major General McCall's division of Peunsylvania troops. The party arrived on the field, amidst the firing of cannon, at half-past eleven, where the troops were drawn up in columns of two regiments each. General McCeilan, unsovered, advanced to the centre, where he met General McCall. The Prince and suite took a position a few yards in the rear. General McCeilan soon approached the Prince, with General McCall, and introduced the Prince to the commander of the division. Frince de Join-Prince to the commander of the division. Prince de Join
wille removed his black Kossuth hat and bowed gracefully

arge. The troops made a fine appearance, marchin and wheeling like experienced regulars. They are well uniformed, very neat and healthy in their appearance, and look like men of great endurance. General McCall received many compliments from General McClelian, the Prince, and other distinguished military men on the field, for the fire appearance of his troops. Pennsylvania is making up for the past, and if what I witnessed to-day is any criterion by which to judge, the old Keystons State will come gloriously out of the conflict.

After the review Gen. McClellan and staff, the Prince

and suite, accompanied Gen. McCall to his headquarters, where refreshments were served. Gen. McClellan, having an eye to business, gave his guests but a short time to inspections and reviews are mainly for the purpose of having the officers and men see and know their command ing General and staff, to avoid mistakes by a want of such knowledge in the event of a battle.

The following army appointments made to day:Assisiant Surgeon Alexander B. Hasson, to be Surgeon

vice Madison, promoted.

Aired A. Woodhall, to be Assistant Surgeen, vice Has Wm. Brodie, to be Surgeon.
Chas. H. Goddard, of Ohio, to be a Captain of the Sev

centh infantry, vice Clarke, resigned.
Colonel Edward D. Baker, United States Senator

bebly enter Gen. McClellan's staff. The young Penthievre, son of the Prince De Joinville, e atecs the

day been commissioned in the military service.

The commission fewed to the Prussian P Anocommission fewed to the Prussian P Anocommission fewed to the Prussian P Anocommissioners follows:—"Colonel commissioners follows: sylvania volunteer regiment appointment was made, it was ascertained that the Prince could not speak the anglish language wolf sion, as stated in the Hazald. In the mean

Lieusenant October will command the regiment.

THE NAVY.

Captain L. M. Goldsborough has assumed the command of the Northern Atlantic Squairon, to which he wearedered, to relieve Flag Officer Stringham.

Freparations are being tunde to light one of the shiphouses at the Navy Yard with gas, so that the work there are the content of the content of the work there are the content of the content of

Along the whole line of the Potomac the rebels have within their seach. These depredations have been so wanton and indiscriminate that General Smith has de-Union and the rebel lines, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridgo, to save heir crops, and place them out of reach of the rebel rebelrs. This not only secures the friendship of the people thus assisted, but deprives the rebels of their shief resource for forage.

On Thursday Colonel Cowden's First Messachusetts regiment, now performing duty on the Peninsula, captured two wagon loads of military cicthing, arms, fc., dectined to be smaggled across the Potomac for the use of the rebel troops. The science was made about fifteen miles from Leonardstown, Maryis nd.

REBRE, WOMEN BEGUILING OUR SOLDIERS. The singular scene is daily witnessed in this city-of officers of our army walking arm in arm with open mouthed secession wearen. Is there no way to prevent such disgraceful scenes, if any officers will thus dishoner

The hours of the success of bridge burners and child nurderess are numbered. Since the star has begun to be as for the Generals. Thousands of men in the border States are induced to favor the cause of the rebels only by the belief that they will profit by it pecuniarily. The souls, the principles, the honor and the honesty of these men are in their pockets. They can be reached through the property of Union men is presecuted with a ven geance, and if the recent act of Congress authorizing th confiscation of the property of rebels in arms against the government were at once executed in the border States, it would strike more terror into the sordid hearts of these

THE UNION CAMP AT CHAIN BRIDGE.

CAMP L. TON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1861. The night I wrote to you last, our regiment received refers to be in realiness to march at half-past ten o'clock P. M. Similar orders were issued to the rest of brigade. At about nine o'clock the cavalry and two batteries of artillery with the Thirty-third New York regiment passed over the bridge, so we were aware our destination was into Virginia again. Our regiment started about eleven,

carrying two days! provisions and blankets with them, in twenty dip'ites they were on the "aacred soil," I hope, not to reture until they have seen Richmond. The movement began Tuesday evening and before Wednesday evening ten "aethand troops had passed over the bridge. All the camp equipage tents and baggage, are left this side, and will not be taken over until it is certain we can hold the positions we have occupied. Two forts are being built that will command all approaches to the bridge, and batter's are being erected in several other places. Between three and four hundred acres of woodland has already been cleared. On Wednesday and Thursday over two thousand men were engaged in chopping. The Sixth Maine regiment beat all the rest at that business. It was astonishing to see with what rapidity they made their way through those dense woods. They walked through them as fast as a man would cutting corn. Two companies of our regiment, Bennington and Montpelier, under Lieutepant Colonel Stannard, are stationed near the real about a mile and a half from the bridge, near General Smith's headquarters, with a battery of arrillery. The remainder of the regiment is on a hill to the left of the road, engaged in building a fort. With them are Colonel Baker's California regiment, the Seventy ninth New York (Highlanders), Captain Simpson's battery of flying artillery from Pennsylvania, and a company of cavalry. General Smith, of our brigade, is in command of the whole force on the other side (about that Bridge), which amounts to about twelve thousand men. General King, of Wisconsin, occupies General Smith's former quarters on this side, and has command of the reserve. The Quartermaster and Commissary departments remain on this side he river, and send over supplies as they are needed. I go over the river every day—sometimes two or three times a day, returning to camp at sight. It is not likely any advance will be made until we are well established here. General Smith's for them to try it, for they will get a worse taste of "

NEWS FROM GEN. CARKS' DIVISION.

STATE OF AFFAIRS, ON THE UPPER PO-TI MING. 

There has been no ser som the monstration on the part of the rebels within the sent forty eight hours, and, as fur as can be learned, ever remains in a state of equiet wonight. etermister to-day protested,, in 'the separtment, against the payment, in cein

such claims, by sent on principles of equity, learing it to Congress or the "Court of Claims to authorize the payment. Afthir procedure is supposed to have arisen afthat much of the federal coin hieretofore dis-I'this parpose has found its way to the rebol metay an manthorized acouting party of the Thirty. See York regiment went across the Fourmac, need

south of the Beneca, and were attacked by a superie: serdied. One of the latter was shot through the circ k, a field, pursued by the attacking party. On reaching a

areas to threw in his gen, and plunged infrimeeff. Cay-ex, on his back, and recting he head upon a stone; with his moutheand postrils above the water, he exacted his sucrepted after three hours submirration he extended the latter of the river. His companions, who were could on the Maryland wite, discovered and was end

retuceshed on the Maryland take, discovered and wascued than while making a vain astempt to swim across. These excursives, which can be productived no good to our cause, we condemned by experienced effects.

The Second Rhode Island battery, stationed an assumption to fithe Skeeca, yearfay shelled an assumption of the rebels, nearly appealed, and it is believed that several were killed. The usemy did not request, pushably for the sent of activery.

It is rep ated that a licutemate and several mea, belonging to use of the River Guard reciments, several mea,

lengting to use of the River Guard regiments, escribed the river seer stly, and are believed to have described to the rebels. She names of the officer and the regionant are withheld juntil the report can be verified, but the authority's cor seeded to be reliable.

Sitone's pickets, mear Conrad's ferry, that the enemy, during the previous night, had commenced and pertially constructed an intrenchment on the Virginia i.e., about five hundred feet from the shore, upon a sloped cing the nine o'clock, and after twenty or dirty rou

tween our own and the rebel pickets, from which it has been discovered that the latter belong to the Second Richmend cavalry, who were anxious to exchange into Rich-mond papers for the int. Ing Union journals, but our pick-

Lieutenant Colonel Soward, nephew of Hon. Wm. E. Sew

Lieutenant Colones Soward, nophew obsion. Wm. E. Seward, Secretary of State; from severe indisposition, as ently withdrew from the command of the New York Nines onth regiment, and proceeded to Washington, where he tendered his resignation, but before its acceptance a rumor reached him that a battle between a superior force of the enemy and the divisionate which his regiment was as wheeld was imminent, and, notwithstanding, his physical debility, he withdrew the resignation and summediately rejoined his command.

Your correspondent hopes to be excused for particularizing, but among the most efficient regiments of General Banks' commands the Pennsylvania Twenty-minth, ander Colonel Murphy. This officer rose to the graduot, a Lieutenant Colonel in sheaver of 1812-16, and still retains the vigor of early manhood. His regiment joined the army at Sandy Hook, and the commander, as well as his officers, have performed all the arduous magness on foot. His encampment, drille and discipline are, considered anodels by competent military authorities.

There is a general complaint in regard to mail facilities in this division of the army. Numerous letters, never arrive, while others are days and weeks behind desir time. Elsis is attributed to local effices and carriers source than to the Department at Washington.

SEARCH FOR CONCEALED ARMS, MIC. DARMESOWN, Md., Sept. 20, 1861. Se far as can be learned to night nothing has tran-

spired along the line of the flotomac to-day indicating any as we movement of the rebels.

A gentleman from Barnosville reports the arrest and company, known to be generally unfriendly to the Unigs. No arms were found, and the prisoners were released on the spot. One uniform, belonging to Mr. Hayes, was re-

Yestorday several shells were through over the river at Edwards Fagry, and a body of rebells there dispersed.

Several classes belonging to a wealthy farmer in this vigitity recently disappeared, and it is reported that General Banks, on application, gave she owner permission to institute a search among the troops for them.

An order has been issued to reduce personal baggage to

OUTEAGES OF A PARTY OF SOLDIERS

DARMSTON, Md., Sept. 20, 1861.
On Sunday Just these soldiers, belonging respectively to the Sixteenth Indiana regiment, the Nineteenth New York regiment and the Second Pennsylvania regiment, made an assault on a farmer at his residence, a few miles from here, and beat him severely. His son shot the Indiana soldier through the body. He is still alive, but lies in a critical condition. The others are in charge of the Provest Marshal. It appears that the soldiers were intericated, and commenced the at Tay by attempting to intexticated, and commenced the sh'ray by attempting to tear down the American flag on the American flag. Last night the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment and the Second Pennsylvania regiment were despa, 'ched on special duty to a paint about four miles distant, w, here they will

probably remain for several days.

Private Charles C. Potter, of Woodstock, in co. upany H,

Fifth Connecticut regiment, died yesterday, of Syphoid

No news from the river this morning

IMPORTANT FROM RICK TOND Interesting Letter in Regard to

the Treatment of Soldiers. Loud Complaints Against Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Leaders,

The American has been reraished with late Richmond papers by a Virginiar, refugee, from which the following interesting items and correspondence is taken:—

The Richmond, Exameter of the 12th inst. says:—

It is evident, to every intelligent observer that the embittered for examt of the submissionists party, which was fully represented in the Virginia Convention, is bent on organizing a regular opposition to the government Under all the names that it has borne, that element, the our politics has been invariably again; at Scuthern interests, and although the events of last ty, ring annihilated its material form, or at least caused it to disappear from public view, it exists with undividually interested in the properties of the Richmond Whig ight again.

The following article appears in the Richmond Whigh

To Wuon it may Concern.—The following private laste to the editor is from an old personal friend, but long separated by party, and one first in position and intellect it the great county of Albemarie. It was obviously not designed for publication, but on that very account it may be the better sign of things usseen, and the better service onlighten the administration respecting the temper the public mind:—

Albemarie, August 29, 1861.

to anlighten the administration respecting the temper of the public mind:—

Alemaria, August 29,1821.

Draft Morrier—I am uterly disjusted with your men, Jeff. Davis and his man Walker, and I want to know if you will publish my specch if I uter it.

I have a letter just from Manassas. Our treops there one day last week had nothing for breakfast but walt and potatoes; were sent eight miles at double quick to meet a laise alarm, and got neither dimerwar supper when they came back to camp. Now, Moseley, it is evident to me that your government is rotten in the head. Bayis ought to be spilled up where men can see him. You have won agreat victory and got no Gruits from it. You have had charge of the government for six months and have done nothing. No seed, no bread, no powder, no wayon, no anything but tait and potatom, and you you sing out, "The government has see entire coefficience of the whole people." Now, it has not mine, and I want to know whether I can get a fair bearing. Fee only smart doing I hayoseen is your proposition to pertpone the Presidential élection. That is excellent—reast excellent. I want that it may save us. If I were in Congress I would reference one dellar of appropriations for the war, holy though it is, mild Walker was turned out, mild and to the dutes of it. I don't know either Day's or Walker, but I have seen enough to refer supplies in the administration I don't feel sny tach the feeling may had come the people in the administration I don't feel sny tach the tots done my mart done in the right mun in the result of the dutes of it. I don't know either Day's or Walker, but I have seen enough to refer supplies in the my mind that melitar is the right mun in the regist place. Why, then, talk about the confidence of the people in the administration I don't feel sny tach

presemples out plainly, and that con, all is lest. I do not know our politicians and I do not care for any, but I do sore for my country and the brave mee who are "Stating for us, and it stirs my gail to see their treated worse than I treat my dogs and high. De not be straid of showing your weakness to the Yaukeen fold-thay know it. Show your strength by putting things to rights at home, and you will then be cared abroad." Yery truly yours,

ESCHEE OF PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND. The Michmond Whig of the Eth last, says at mor

# EN PORTANT FROM KENTUCKY,

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ANDER SON. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21, 1861.

PROCLAM ATION OF THE REBEL GENERAL BUCKNER.

Lousvene, Ky., Sept. 21, 1867.

It is sumered that General Buckner has advanced on Elizabethtown, but this cannot be confirmed in season for the afternoon papers. The Union troops are preparing

The following proclamation hashest been received:—
Too war Proving or Kentrous:—
The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have entleavored to make your galant State a fortress, in which, under the guiss of non-trafity, the amsed forces of the United States might accretly prepare to subjugate allike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States. It was not until after three gonths of covert and open violation, of your neutrality, with large cacempments of feelard troops on sour territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared ashome to seles an additional point in your territory, which was of such vital importance to the affect and defence of Pennessee that the groups of the Southern confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your gate. In doing, so the commander genounced his purpose to evacuate year territory simultaneously with a similar, movement on the part of the federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky aball undertake to, asserce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared. I return among you, citizens of Eentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckian. We do not come to moisest any citizen graturevrancy be his pelitical opinion. Unlike the agents of the Northern degoctism, who sock to reduce us to the condition of dependent vascals, we believe that the acceptation of the oivil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to-declare martial law, to suspend theprivilege of the wist of haleess corpus, and to convert every barrack and prison in the land into a Bastile in pathing but the claim which other tyrapts have assumed to subjugate a free people. The Confederatic States to-declare more than which will govern their movements. I further give you my cern assur

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1861.

Covernor Magorin has also issued his proclamation of dering General Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the pur poses contemplated by the recent resolutions of the

General Cristenden has erdered the military to m forthwith into service. Hamilton Pope, Brigadier General of the Home Guard (Union), also calls on the people of each ward in Louis ville to meet this afternoon and organize into companies

for the protection of the city.

The Evening Bulletin says that from seven to eight thou and rebel troops, with twenty-one cannon, arrived at Bowling Green on Wednesday, taking a cannon and one hundred and twenty stand of arms from the Bowl ing Green Home Guard. Six cannon and two thousand men were then sent to General Roger W Hanson, the

### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE PIGHT AT LEXINGTON.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19, 1861. Advices received by a private letter from Lexington to day says that General Price attacked the Union forces at ten o'clock yesterday morning with a force of thirty thousand. The Union force was estimated at from three thousand to four thousand. The Union troops fought them two hours, when the rebels dreve them back into their intrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere. General Price was to attack them again this morning

with seventeen pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss on either side is given.

Oldtown by a strong party of roving rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and Oldtown shelled and burned to prevent its being used as a place of shelter. Lexington proper is in the possession of General Price, but it is not the theatre of the conflict. The reinforcements which left Jefferson City on Wedness

day, if they were not assailed by the robel batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of f.ex ington yesterday. These troops could doubtless have been landed near the south side of the river, where the steamers could cross to ferry Gen. Sturgis' comman men, would march on Lexington, and, with the assistance of Muligan's heroes and Gen. Lane's command, attack and completely root Gen. Price's whole army.

It is supposed at beadquarters that Colonel Muliigen's force at Lexington's 3,560, consisting of an Irish brigade Colonel Mulligan, 300; Colonel Marshali's Illinois cavalry 600; a Kansas regiment, the number of which is no known; 500 Home Guard, mounted; 500 Home Guard, infantry; three str pounders, one howitzer and two mor

Some Union scouts just in report the firing at Lexington still going en -Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to shot and sings. Near 3,000 government horses and mulci-are with: Mulligan's intrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Denocrat says:

General Lane is reported to have made a junction with the ferces at Lexington with 4,000 men. Reinforcements from St. Joseph are also reported to have reached that place, and Lexington is now considered safe. off. It is feared that the reinforcements sent from here plented at Glasgow by the rebels, and our troops will

the rear.

Jeff. C. Davis, commanding here, received his appoint-

Sr. Louis, Sept. 21, 1861. In order to expect confusion and many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces of Colonel Malligan and General Price, it The early settlement, now called "Oldtown," is situated back on a hill, and has been superseded by new Lexington further up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city. Colonel Mulligan's fortifications are on a ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College building, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which has been used as quarters for the troops and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of for-tifications runs dawn to the river bluff, between which and point where the conflict took place on Tuesday for the pos-Price's army is situated at Oldtown, but the fortifications

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT BLUE MILLS AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 21, 1861. Two fights occurred at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th inst. The first was between five hundred of the Third tenant Colonel Scott and about four thousand rebels.

After a desperate struggle of an hour's duration, in

which Scott lest one handred and twenty killed and wounded, and all his horses, he retreated slowly half a mile, drawing his cannon by hand.

He subsequently took a position with his hewitzer on

and waited for the enemy to renew the atfour pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by another

route, and engaged and routed the rebels as they were about crossing the river.

A MISSOURI REBEL CONDEMNED TO HARD
Liabor—HIS FINAL RELEASE.
GENERAL ORGENS—NO. 12.
HEADQUARIERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUE, MO., Sept. 16, 1861.
Before the Malitary Commission which convened at the
St. Louis Arascal, on the 5th limit, pursuant to Special
Orders No. 11E, current series, from these headquarters,
was tried:—

was tried:

Joseph Aubuchon; Charge: Trouson against the govern-ment of the United States.

that Joseph Aubuchon, of the Specification—"In this, that Joseph Aubuchon, of the town of Ironing, Iron county, ctare of Missouri, did assume anattitude of open rebellion against the federal government, by taking up arms against the same; by assuming and exercising the functions and office of houtenant in the rebellarmy, within the limits proper of the State of Missouri, from and after about the 20th of

Of the charge "gnity," and doss therefore sentene nim (Joseph Aubuchen) "to be confined at hard labo hering the existing, war, and to have his property sonds abed."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN THE Sr. Josewi, Mo., Sept. 30, 1861

Telegraphic communication is once mere re-catablished.

The line is working to Kansas-City and to all points in
Kansas and Nebrasks. The Pacific line is being thished
rapidly towards completion. When a gap of twenty miles
is closed, which will be done within a week, we shall be
able to work to within 150 miles of Great Salt Lake City. That portion of the line west of Salt Lake is about being completed rapidly. From present appearances the line will be finished to San Francisco by the 20th of Novem-ber.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO GO TO GEORGE ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR.

Orders have been issued from Washington to Captain Ksusil, Quartermaster at this post, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harber, for one hundred polytical prisoners. The prisoners are expected to arrive in a few days.

THE OUT A personers.

THE QUARTERMASTER AT BOSTON.

Captain George A. Kensel, formerly a Houtenant in the Fourth United States Artillery, has been detailed as Quartermaster at this poet, vice Colonet Amory, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiment.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA. PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1860.

The subscription to the national loan in this city up to this date amounts to \$2,294,000.

# NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA OFF CAPE RACE

The Shipment of Troops to Canada Suspended.

Anglo-French Demonstration Against Mexico.

COTTON UNCHANGED-ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS,

CAPE RACE, Sept. 21, 1801.

The steamship Saxonia from Hamburg, via South mpton 11th inst., passed Cape Race at six o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the press and summary of her news obtained.

The advices by the Saxonia are three days later than those by the Europa at Halifax.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada was questioned, and the arrangements made for doing so have been suspended for the present.

and military expedition would be organized against Mexico, to obtain redress for injuries to British and French in

The Liverpool cotton market was firm and unchanged.

The sales for the two days added up 20,000 bales. Wheat hee advanced 2d. a 3d. Corn was a trille higher.

Provisions were heavy. The Bteamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Loncaderry on the 10th inst.

Non-Arrival of the Jars.

There are no signs of the steamship Jura, now about due from Liverpool 12th, via Londonderry 13th inst. Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Two months ago his Imperial Highness Prince Jarome apoleon, his consort Princess Clothilde, and a select suite of ladies and gentlemen, arrived in this country for nquire into the arrangements of our affairs and the work ing of our institutions.

similar to that of the Prince of Wales a year ago. The act that the United States is engaged in a herrible war, and partially from a desire on the part of his Highnes to remain incog., all ceremonies tending a public reception were declined, and the the imperial party saw and heard almost everything of interest with-

at undergoing the stiff formalities of public guests.

At the New York Hotel Prince Napoleon found the quiet Princess Clothilde remained at that house, awaiting the

The movements of his Imperial Highness, since his advent in the United States, were so minutely recorded in the columns of the Ferral that they must still be fresh in the minds of our reasons and it would be superfluous to chronicle the same. Since his return from the great West and the Canadas, the Prince has made the most of his time, and in two days paid fright visits to the Navy Yard, the Novelty Iron Works and the new gons. It also stepped inside of the Custom House, paid his compliments to Collector Barney, waited upon Mr. John J. Cisco, and, flually, the great establishment of the American Bank Note Company. To crown ail, his Highness was henored with a reckerche terconde, wader the able leadership of Signor Muzlo.

At ten celeck yesterday morning the princely party left this city and harbor in the splendid steam yacht Jerome Napoleon, and turned their attention and the prow of the vessel Bestonward, leaving the Empire City probably forever. In the capital of Yankeedom his Highness will speal probably two days, when he goes to St. John, N. B., from there to Ireland, and finally to his hous in France.

Very few foreigners of any rank have visited the United States with such thorough preparation and with stronger

CHARGE OF FITTING OUT THE PALMOUTH ndant was formerly balled on the charge of volunta

charged with fitting out that vessel. drews for the government, depend that he was one of the ship's company of the Fairmouth; loined her in New York last October; she lay at Red Hack for about three days; she was then towed to pier No. 5 North river; she lay there about ton days; Cajat. Linas came on board then; did not know him previously; he had a letter of instruction, which has, since been destroyed; the letter stated that he (the captain) was going in command of that versel on her voyage; he stopped about a quarter of an hour; he locked around the vessel and told me to make out a list of what we wanted; he came on three or four other occasions until the Fairmouth was loaded; if it saw there was any thing to be needed he ordered it to be done; I acted as neate when he came aboard and he acted as master; we took in cargo every day until she was loaded; some trilling repairs were made; the vessel sprung aleak and was taken into the dry dock; Captain Linas was on board when she was taken there; she lay there twenty four hours and then went down to Sandy Hook, and then went to see and proceeded to Havana, where he cargo was discharged, and we reloaded; from Hayana we went to Forto Fraya and from thence to Gorce.

Adjourned till Friday morning. drews for the government, deposed that he was one of

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROW.

The Old Point boat brings no news of importance.

The withdrawal of Commodore Stringham from the importance excited much comment, and there was general

Commodore Goldsborough, of the Brazil squadron, is to be the flag officer at Hampton.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REBEL STEAMER YORKTOWN, TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Baying seen in your paper of the 16th last an unfair statement of the engagement between the rebel steamer Yorktown and the United States floot lying at this place, I take the liberty of forwarding the facts, trusting that, re-

at the Louisiana, none of the shot, however, striking her, although several came very near.

The Yorktown was finally forced to retire by a cross frefrom the Louisians and Lieutenant Cocke's battery of
light artiflery, which had gone up the bank of the river
until the steamer was in range.

A deserter brought in to-day reports that the Yorktown
was three days repatring the damages done by the Louisiana's shot, one of which passed entirely through her.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

OPENING OF A TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT PERRYVILLE, MARYLAND.

HALTIMORE, Sept. 21, 1861.

An office has been opened by the American Telegraph Company at Perryville, Maryland.